

Thursday, 1 July 1993

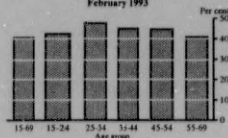


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statistics

PERSONS AGED 15 TO 69 WITH POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS
February 1993



Educational achievement increases in working-age population

Survey results released last week indicate that people aged 15 to 69 with post-school qualifications are rapidly approaching a time when they will be in the majority of the working-age population.

The annual survey of Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment shows that in the year to February 1993 the population of 15 to 69 year olds increased by 150,000 to 12.3 million. At the same time the number of people with post-school qualifications increased by 246,000 to 5.3 million.

In February 1993, 2,369,500 people reported having a certificate or diploma qualification, 1,676,600 people reported trade qualifications and 1,208,300 people had a degree or higher qualification.

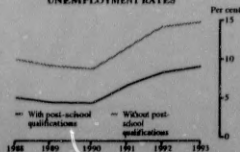
Educational attainment changes since February 1992 include:

- ☐ employed people with post-school qualifications rose by 108,700;
- ☐ employed people without qualifications declined by 137,500; and
- ☐ the number of people with qualifications who were not in the labour force had increased by 87,300.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PERSONS AGED 15 TO 69
'000

	February	
	1988	1993
With post-school qualifications	4,386.7	5,322.1
Degree	868.4	1,208.3
Trade qualification	1,551.8	1,676.6
Certificate or diploma	1,930.8	2,369.5
Other	35.8	67.7
Without post-school qualifications	6,396.0	6,396.2
Still at school	586.3	587.4
All persons	11,369.0	12,305.6

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



The survey found that the number of unemployed with all categories of post-school qualifications had more than doubled since 1988. Also, people with post-school qualifications accounted for 90 per cent of the total rise in unemployment over the year.

At the same time however, the number of employed people with such qualifications rose by 589,400, or 18 per cent, while the number of people without post-school qualifications and in jobs declined by 227,700 or 6 per cent.

The survey also found wide variations in labour force participation according to the level of education attained. Participation rates in February 1993 were:

- ☐ 81.4 per cent for people with post-school qualifications;
- ☐ 74.4 per cent for those who had attended the highest level of school available;
- ☐ 59.6 per cent for those who had attended school but not to the highest level; and
- ☐ 26.3 per cent for those (42,700 or 1% of the surveyed population) who had never attended school.

In the five years since the February 1988 survey, the number of people with post-school qualifications has increased by 935,400 or 21 per cent. More than two-thirds of this increase was among people aged 35 to 69.

At the same time, those without qualifications were more likely to attain higher levels of schooling, with the number of people attending the highest level of school increasing by 417,000 (30%), while those leaving before year 12 declined by 422,900 (9%).

For further information, order the publication *Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia* (6235.0), or contact Leo Stinson on (06) 252 7793.

Car registrations still stuck in second gear

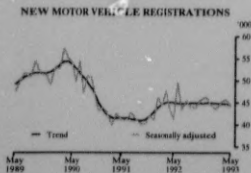
The market for new motor vehicles remained flat in May 1993, with the trend estimate of total new registrations falling by a slight 0.3 per cent from the previous month to 44,597 vehicles.

Trend registrations for passenger vehicles remained virtually static in May, and the figure of 37,445 was marginally below the result for the same month last year. The trend estimate of registrations of other vehicles fell slightly for the fifth successive month, and this series is also slightly below the level of a year earlier.

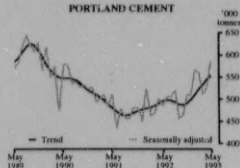
There has been some significant variation in registration trends among the States in the year to May. For example the trend series for New South Wales has fallen by 7.9 per cent over the period while that for Victoria has risen by 6.0 per cent. Registrations in Queensland and Western Australia were up slightly over the year, while in South Australia they were down slightly. (The new vehicle markets in Tasmania and the two Territories are too small to allow reliable trend estimates for the most recent three months.)

In seasonally adjusted terms, total registrations for Australia were down 3.4 per cent in May, following rises in the previous two months. The seasonally adjusted number, at 44,146, was 6.8 per cent higher than the figure for May 1992.

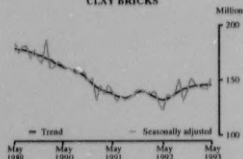
For further information, order the publication *Registrations of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, Preliminary* (9301.0), or contact Kevin Yeadon on (06) 252 6255.



PORTLAND CEMENT



CLAY BRICKS



Manufacturing production in May

The publication *Manufacturing Production, Australia, Preliminary* (8301.0) contains up-to-date time series data on the production of twenty-seven major indicators of production (twenty-one with up-to-date trend estimates). The indicator commodities have been selected to give a broad industry representation of the manufacturing sector and are part of a much larger range of commodity items published in the series of ten Manufacturing Production Bulletins.

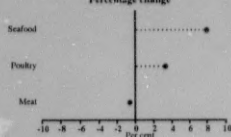
In the table below, sixteen items are showing an increase in trend over production levels twelve months earlier. Clay brick production has stabilised following a period of slow growth beginning May 1992 while portland cement production is continuing a rising trend from the last trough in October 1992. Chocolate based confectionery production continues its downward trend since the last peak in October 1992. Trend production of electric motors, iron and steel in primary forms and basic iron all continue to show strong growth to May 1993.

The two comparisons shown below should be read together to indicate both longer term trends and current trend direction. Reference should also be made to more detailed data presented in the monthly publications.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION, MAY 1993

Product	Percentage change in trend	
	From previous month	From corresponding month of previous year
Electric motors	3.5	42.0
Iron and steel in ingots or other primary forms	2.8	18.9
Portland cement	1.6	11.4
Clay bricks	-0.1	10.3
Woven wool fabric (including blanketing)	-0.1	10.3
Domestic clothes washing machines	-0.7	9.3
Cotton yarn	-2.0	8.8
Woven man-made fibre fabric	2.0	7.7
Basic iron, spiegeleisen and sponge iron	3.9	7.7
Cars and station wagons	0.9	7.2
Textile floor coverings	-0.7	6.4
Electricity	0.2	3.8
Wool yarn	0.0	2.9
Cigarettes and tobacco	-1.1	1.9
Beer	0.9	1.7
Chocolate based confectionery	-1.8	0.5
Gas available for issue through mains	0.3	-0.5
Other confectionery	-1.0	-1.1
Sulphuric acid; oleum	-3.1	-5.8
Television sets	4.1	-14.7
Blooms and slabs, from rolling and forging	-1.8	-25.4

APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF
SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, 1990-91
Percentage change



Australians' changing diet brings greater nutrition

Beef accounted for nearly half the average annual meat intake of 84.4 kg in 1990-91 while lamb consumption continued to decline.

Grain products increased to 92.5 kg per person in 1990-91 and contributed the most in energy to the average Australian diet. The consumption of cereal based foods is now at a similar level to that of the 1930s, although the mix is quite different. Notably, breakfast foods and rice have increased and flour has declined.

Offal consumption increased by 41 per cent to 3.8 kg per person. This has contributed to greater availability of Vitamin A, up by 21 per cent to be 324 per cent in excess of the recommended dietary intake for this nutrient.

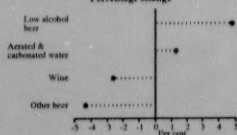
In fact our diet in 1990-91 provided nutrient intakes substantially above recommended levels in almost all nutrient categories. Only calcium, at 4 per cent above the recommended level, was in any danger of falling below that level.

The nutrient density in the food supply available for consumption has increased over the past five years, due in part to greater demand for cereal-based foods, fruit and vegetables. In the same period the intake of alcoholic beverages, oils and fats and sugars have declined.

Margarine remains the dominant fat spread and since the mid-1980s has fallen by less than 5 per cent while butter intake has fallen by more than 25 per cent. In the longer term, butter intake has declined every decade since the 1930s.

The upward trend in the consumption of low alcohol beer continued at the expense of higher strength beer. Since the mid-1980s the consumption of low alcohol beer has increased by 7 litres to 19.7 litres per person. Consumption of other beer has fallen by 14.1 litres to 88.7 litres. Wine intake fell for the fifth successive year to 17.8 litres. However, wine consumption is still above that of the late 1970s and more than double that of the late 1960s.

APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF
SELECTED BEVERAGES, 1990-91
Percentage change



APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS

Commodity	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Grain products (kg)	84.5	84.5	88.4	88.0	89.7	92.5
Oils and fats (kg)	20.9	20.6	20.4	20.2	19.8	19.8
Alcohol (litres alcohol)	9.02	8.69	8.66	8.54	8.37	8.04

Fruit consumption declined marginally in 1990-91, to 110.2 kg per person. Despite this, it is still 3.2 kg higher than consumption in 1985-86 and 40 per cent greater than intake in the 1930s. Citrus fruit comprised nearly a third of the total fruit available and was a major contributor to these changes.

The consumption of vegetables fell by 3 per cent in 1990-91 to 156.3 kg per person. This follows a record 161.6 kg in 1989-90 and reverses the upward trend of the previous four years.

Sugar intake fell marginally in 1990-91 to 47.2 kg per person. The declining demand for sugar in manufactured foods since the mid-1980s can be attributed in part to the decreased demand for sugar by the brewing industry. This is consistent with the fall in beer consumption.

For further information, order the publication Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Australia (4306.0), or contact Joanne Gibbons on (06) 252 5329.

This week in brief ...

□ Overseas arrivals and departures

In April 1993, 848,300 movements into and out of Australia were recorded, an increase of 7 per cent compared with April 1992 (795,500). In the first four months of 1993 20,890 settlers arrived, 37 per cent fewer than in the first four months of 1992 when 33,230 settlers arrived. In seasonally adjusted terms short-term visitor arrivals were 5 per cent lower than in March 1993, while the actual number of overseas visitors (226,300) increased by 11 per cent compared with April 1992. In seasonally adjusted terms the number of resident departures was 6 per cent higher than in March 1993, while the actual number of resident departures (189,900) was 2 per cent lower than in April 1992.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, April 1993 (3401.0).

□ Commercial finance

Commercial finance commitments made by significant lenders in April 1993 totalled \$6,407.4 million, a decrease of \$989.8 million (13.4%) on March 1993 but an increase of \$396.8 million (6.6%) on April 1992. All types of lenders recorded a decrease in April 1993; commitments by banks decreased by \$690.6 million (12.1%), finance companies by \$70.0 million (12.9%), money market corporations by \$202.1 million (22.1%) and other lenders by \$27.0 million (11.2%).

Source: Commercial Finance, Australia, April 1993 (5643.0).

□ Common funds

The value of total assets of all common funds at the end of the March quarter 1993 stood at \$4,503 million. This represents an increase of \$175 million (4.0%) over the revised December 1992 figure of \$4,328 million, but a decrease of \$1,851 million (29.1%) compared to the revised March quarter 1992 value of \$6,354 million. For the March quarter 1993 cash common funds accounted for \$1,857 million (41.2%) of total common funds assets, equity funds \$995 million (22.1%), mortgage funds \$934 million (20.8%), property funds \$173 million (3.8%) and other funds \$544 million (12.1%). New deposits in common funds rose by \$179 million (26.6%) during the quarter ended March 1993. Although withdrawals also increased, up \$92 million (13.4%) new deposits exceeded withdrawals by \$72 million.

Source: Common Funds: Australia, March Quarter 1993 (5657.0).

Inquiries

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Editor

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(06) 252 6104

Statistics Weekly
1 July 1993

Order from the following:

Expected releases over the fortnight to 13 July

June

- 30** Balance of Payments, Australia, May 1993 (5301.0; \$16.30)
Building Approvals, Australia, May 1993 (8731.0; \$13.30)

July

- 1** Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia, May 1993
(6354.0; \$12.70)
- 6** Retail Trade, Australia, May 1993 (8501.0; \$10.70)
- 8** The Labour Force, Australia, June 1993, Preliminary
(6202.0; \$10.70)

Selected releases: 23 to 29 June

General

Publications to be Released in 1993 — Supplementary List, (1109.0; free)
Historical Microfiche Series: Index, 1901–1990 (1123.0; \$75.00)
Monthly Summary of Statistics, Aust., June 1993 (1304.0; \$20.40)
Economic Indicators, WA, June 1993 (1307.5; \$6.50)

Census of Population and Housing

1991 Census — Social Atlas — Perth, 1991 (2840.5; \$45.00)

National accounts, finance and foreign trade

Foreign Trade, Aust.: Merchandise Exports, April 1993 (5432.0; \$9.70)
Managed Funds, Aust., September Qtr 1992 (5655.0; \$25.00) — *new issue*

Labour statistics and prices

The Labour Force, Aust., May 1993 (6203.0; \$16.30)
House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities, March Qtr 1993 (6416.0; \$27.50)

Agriculture

Agriculture Statistics — Selected Small Area Data, WA, 1991–92
(7120.5; \$16.30)
Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, SA, 1991–92 (7503.4; \$16.30)

Manufacturing, Mining, Energy, Service Industries, Building and Construction

Manufacturing Production, Aust.: Household Appliances and Electrical Equipment, April 1993 (8357.0; \$9.00)
Manufacturing Production, Aust.: Building Materials and Fittings, April 1993 (8361.0; \$9.00)
Manufacturing Production, Aust.: Plastics, Rubber, Paints, Detergents and Industrial Chemicals, April 1993 (8362.0; \$9.00)
Manufacturing Production, Aust.: Transport Equipment, April 1993 (8363.0; \$7.00)
Manufacturing Production, Aust.: Metal Products, April 1993 (8367.0; \$7.00)
Manufacturing Production, Aust.: Energy Products, April 1993 (8368.0; \$7.00)
Manufacturing Production, Aust.: Wood and Wood Products, April 1993 (8369.0; \$7.00)
Tourist Accommodation, Vic., March Qtr 1993 (8635.2; \$20.00)
Building Activity, Vic., March Qtr 1993 (8752.2; \$10.70)
Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, WA, April 1993 (8741.5; \$10.70)
Building Activity, SA, March Qtr 1993 (8752.4; \$10.70)
Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, NT, February 1993 (8741.7; \$7.10)
Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, NT, March 1993 (8741.7; \$7.10)

Key national indicators	Period	Units	Latest figure available		Percentage change (a) on	
			Original	Seasonally adjusted	Previous period	Corresponding period last year
National accounts						
Gross domestic product (GDP(A)) at 1989-90 prices	Mar. qtr 93	\$m	n.a.	94,192	0.6	2.6
International accounts						
Balance on current account (b) (d)	Apr. 93	\$m	-1,458	-1,719	12	-47
Balance on merchandise trade (b) (d)	"	"	-25	-242	66	—
Balance on goods and services (b) (d)	"	"	-311	-535	41	—
Merchandise exports (d)	"	"	4,777	4,850	2	3
Merchandise imports (d)	"	"	-4,802	-5,092	-7	17
Net foreign debt	31 Mar. 93	\$m	160,615	n.a.	-3.9	7.9
Net foreign liabilities	"	"	208,338	n.a.	-1.5	6.8
Consumption and investment						
Retail turnover at current prices	Apr. 93	\$m	7,905	8,071	0.7	1.5
New capital expenditure at 1989-90 prices	Mar. qtr 93	\$m	4,944	5,551	-9.2	0.5
New motor vehicle registrations	May 93	no.	44,797	44,146	-3.4	6.8
Production						
Manufacturers' sales at 1989-90 prices	Mar. qtr 93	\$m	31,512	33,677	1.1	2.3
Dwelling unit approvals (d)	Apr. 93	no.	14,155	15,557	6.9	10.6
Building approvals (d)	"	\$m	1,958	2,102	6.6	17.3
Building work done at 1989-90 prices	Dec. qtr 92	"	6,391	6,086	2.0	6.1
Prices						
Consumer price index	Mar. qtr 93	1989-90 = 100.0	108.9	n.a.	0.9	1.2
Articles produced by manufacturing industry	Apr. 93	1988-89 = 100.0	114.3	n.a.	0.0	2.2
Materials used in manufacturing industries	Apr. 93	1984-85 = 100.0	124.8	n.a.	-0.9	3.6
Labour force and demography						
Employed persons	May 93	'000	7,715.7	7,696.9	0.6	0.4
Participation rate †	"	%	62.4	62.2	0.3	-0.6
Unemployment rate †	"	"	10.8	10.7	0.0	0.1
Job vacancies	Feb. 93	'000	29.8	28.9	-4.4	8.3
Average weekly overtime per employee	"	hours	1.14	1.16	3.0	3.8
Estimated resident population at end of qtr	Dec. 92	million	17.6	n.a.	0.2	1.1
Short-term overseas visitor arrivals	Apr. 93	'000	226	241	-4.8	10.7
Incomes						
Company profits before income tax	Mar. qtr 93	\$m	3,850	4,887	23.9	36.9
Average weekly earnings, full-time adults; ordinary time	Feb. 93	\$	593.70	n.a.	1.2	0.8
Financial markets						
Interest rates (c) (monthly average)						
90-day bank bills †	Apr. 93	% per annum	5.25	n.a.	-0.10	-1.70
10-year Treasury bonds †	"	"	7.55	n.a.	-0.25	-1.90
Exchange rate — \$US(d)	Apr. 93	per \$A	0.7118	n.a.	1	-7

(a) Based on seasonally adjusted figures where available. (b) For percentage changes, a minus sign indicates an increase in the deficit; no sign means a decrease in the deficit or an increase in the surplus. (c) Source: Reserve Bank of Australia. (d) Later figures expected to be released Wednesday, 30 June 1993.
 NOTES: † = change is shown in terms of percentage points. n.a. = not available.

Key State indicators	Period	Percentage change from same period previous year									
		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.	
New capital expenditure*	Sept. qtr 92	-15.9	-15.2	2.9	-29.3	0.3	-18.8	n.a.	n.a.	-10.6	
Retail turnover (trend estimate)	Apr. 93	-1.3	3.0	5.7	-0.1	7.6	1.8	n.a.	7.6	2.1	
New motor vehicle registrations†	May 93	4.2	10.9	2.7	11.3	5.1	16.0	21.6	10.4	6.8	
Number of dwelling unit approvals*	Apr. 93	1.3	-0.8	25.9	13.7	4.9	5.2	-26.6	13.3	10.6	
Value of total building work done	Dec. qtr 92	0.7	-1.2	15.8	15.2	16.4	13.1	-9.5	-0.5	5.6	
Employed persons*	May 93	-1.6	-0.3	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.4	-6.4	5.7	0.4	
Capital city consumer price index	Mar. qtr 93	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.9	0.3	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	
Average weekly earnings (full-time adult ordinary time)	Feb. 93	-1.5	1.8	3.2	1.7	0.3	2.7	4.2	3.2	0.8	
Population	Dec. 92	0.9	0.5	2.5	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.1	
Room nights in licensed hotels and motels, etc.	Sept. qtr 92	3.9	2.5	3.7	0.2	2.0	-0.7	-0.7	1.7	2.9	

* Seasonally adjusted except for NT and ACT. † Seasonally adjusted except for Tas., NT and ACT.
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